

## **Bloodborne Pathogens**

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### The ABCs of Blood Borne Pathogens

"Knowledge is the first line of defense against the invisible menace of blood borne pathogens." — Dr. Eleanor Fieldina

According to **OSHA**, bloodborne pathogens (BBPs) are microorganisms present in human blood that can cause disease in humans.

Most BBP carriers can live a normal life without showing any symptoms for years. So, it's imperative to be cautious and treat every blood sample as potentially infectious—a principle called Universal Precautions.

#### Transmission of BBPs

Understanding how BBPs move from one host to another is essential, not to sow fear, but to create awareness.

#### **Close Contact is the Direct Highway**

- ✓ Injury with contaminated objects
- ✓ Blood transfusions or donations
- Organ transplants





#### The Silent Spreaders are the Indirect Byways

- ✓ Shared personal items
- Mother to Child Vertical transmission
- Unprotected intimate contacts or sexual contact





#### Common Bloodborne Diseases

The 3 big players that infect your body through blood



### 1. AIDS (Acquired **Immunodeficiency Syndrome)**

- Caused by HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).
- As per CDC, HIV emerged in the U.S. during the mid to late 1970s. It developed rapidly into AIDS, that remains incurable.
- While HIV isn't curable, with early diagnosis & current treatments, individuals can lead a long life.



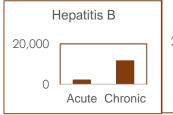
#### 2. Hepatitis B

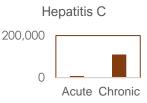
- Caused by HBV (Hepatitis B
- It targets the liver, sometimes causing long-term conditions (cirrhosis or liver cancer), or even death.
- It can be acute (short duration) or chronic (> 6 months).
- Hepatitis B vaccine exists to prevent the disease, but once you have it, there's no known cure.
- CDC in 2020 reported 2,157 new acute cases and 11.635 chronic hepatitis B patients.



#### 3. Hepatitis C

- Caused by HCV (Hepatitis C
- For many, it fades in a short time, but over half of those infected might develop cirrhosis and liver cancer.
- There is no vaccine for hepatitis C. However. treatments can cure most people in 8-12 weeks if tested early.
- CDC in 2020 reported 4.798 new cases of acute and 107,300 cases of chronic hepatitis C.





#### Recognize High Risk Jobs

Given below are the jobs that risk exposure to BBPs:



Forefront Safeguards
Paramedics and EMTs
Firefighters
Police officers





(HCPs)
Doctors, surgeons, and nurses
Lab technicians

**Healthcare Professionals** 



Sanitation Workers
Janitors and cleaners
Waste disposal personnel
Tattoo and Piercing Artists

# Correctional Facility Staff

Prison guards and medical staff



Salons and Beauty Therapist

Manicurists and pedicurists estheticians



Personal Care Assistants Home health aides Elderly caregivers Child care



#### PPE Essentials



Gowns and Aprons

Personal protective equipment (PPE) isn't just about wearing protective gear; it's about defending against potential hazards.

It acts as a barrier to promote a safer work environment and confidence in professionals.

### Immediate Actions After Exposure

- **Wash the affected area for at least a minute.**
- Notify your supervisor for guidance.
- Seek medical attention ASAP.
- **Without compromising privacy laws, determine the source of the blood.**
- **Get** tested to ensure you have not contracted the virus.

#### OSHA Standards on BBPs

OSHA is a division of the **U.S. Department of Labor**. In 1991, OSHA introduced the Bloodborne Pathogens Standards:

- 1. Employers need to have an exposure control plan in place.
- 2. They must treat all human blood/body fluids as if they were infected with a BBP.
- 3. OSHA mandates the use of PPE in potential exposure scenarios.
- 4. Free hepatitis B vaccinations must be offered to all workers with potential exposure.
- 5. Work areas need to be kept neat and sanitary.
- 6. Employers must provide training on BBPs when an employee starts a job.
- 7. If a worker gets exposed, there should be proper documentation, medical evaluation and follow-up.
- 8. Records related to exposures must be kept confidential.
- 9. Biohazard symbols must be placed on containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or other infectious material.
- 10. There should be proper disposal of regulated waste that refers to any liquid, semiliquid blood or OPIMs (other potentially infected materials).

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